#### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-A Parlor Match. CASINO-8-Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Silver King. EDEN MUSEE-Psychonotism.
GRAND OFERA HOUSE-8-Minstrels.
GAUDEN THEATRE-8:15-Slubed.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Tweive P. M. HERMANN'S THEATRE-S:30-Magic.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Squatter Sovereignty.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

OSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Captain Letterblair.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Dixey.
PROCIOR'S THEATRE-8:15-The Face in the Most

STANDARD THEATRE-9:15-Jane.

STAR THEATRE-8:18-The Lost Paredise. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Candy. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Puritants 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-A Fair Rebel.

### Index to Advertisements.

| An.usements 12 Announcements 12 Announcements 12 Auc. Sale Real Est. 10 Autumn Resorts. 10 Burd & Rooms. 9 Business Notices. 9 Business Notices. 0 Dancing Academies 8 Byt'dead Notices. 11 Dressmaking 9 Den. Sits. Wanted 9 | 0305014114418 | Instruction 8 Law Schools 8 Legal Notices 10 Marriages & Deaths 7 Miscellaneous 12 Miscellaneous 12 Miscellaneous 10 New Publications 8 Ocean Steamers 11 Proposals 11 Rea Estate 10 | Col. 1 4 6 6 5 5 1 5 4 5 5 |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| Business Chances 9 Business Notices 0 Dancing Academies. 8  | 1             | Musical Instruments 10   | 5                          |
| Dressmaking<br>Dem. Sits, Wanted. 9<br>Drygcods 10  | 6.8           | Proposals  | 5.6                        |
| Excursions  | 3.4           | Steamboats   | 6                          |
| Help Wanted 9<br>Horses & Carriages. 9<br>Hotels 8  | 4             | Work Wanted 9<br>Work Wanted 9   | å                          |

#### Business Notices

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1892.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

foreign.-There were forty-five cases of cholera and seventeen deaths from the disease in Paris; sixty-two cases and twenty-eight deaths occurred in Hamburg; a case was reported near Cherbourg; the plague is diminishing in the Netherlands. === The Guion steamer Alaska is many hours overdue at Queenstown. ==== The Jesuits have elected a new general, whose name will be announced on

Domestic.-The Secretary of Agriculture ar nounced that all quaractines for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia will be raised to-day. Three highwaymen robbed a bank in Roslyn, Wash., of \$10,000, shot the assistant cashier and another man, and escaped. — The prospects a national sanitarium at Hot Springs Ark.

•

City and Suburban.-General James W. Husted died at his home at Peekskill, - A Jersey City man killed himself at a New-York hotel. There was no cholera at Quarantine or in

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Cloudiness with light showers in the forenoon; clearing later warm most of the days, but growing cooler toward night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees: lowest, 68; average, 73.

There is no contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States. This gratifying announcement is made by Secretary Rusk in a proclamation published this morning. The proclamation ends the quarantines against the disease established in Kings and Queens counties, L. I., and Essex and Hudson counties. N. J., no cases having occurred in either of those sections for a considerable time. The action of the Department of Agriculture in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia has been prompt and efficient as the result shows.

THE TRIBUNE'S staff correspondent in Alabama furnishes this morning an interesting review of the situation as regards the Congressional districts of that State. His conclusion is that there are good prospects of defeating the regular Democratic candidates in four districts, and a fair chance in two others, if an honest election can be held. This is a result worth strenuously working for. To achieve it will require full co-operation and earnest effort on the part of all the anti-Democratic forces. The outlook in Alabama this year is peculiarly bright.

Mr. Husted has been a conspicuous figure in State politics for a quarter of a century, and has enjoyed the unique distinction of having been a member of the Assembly for twenty-one years, his period of service being continuous with the exception of a single year's break. Moreover, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly six times, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for that office on several occasions. He made a place for himself in Westchester County and in the politics of the State that cannot be easily filled. Mr. Husted had a wide circle of friends, having been a lifelong resident of Westchester County. He was a sagacious politician and his advice and shrewdness in management will be sadly missed by his

Commissioner Peck has received reinforcement from an unexpected quarter; from a source no less important than the files of the United States Senate when Grover Cleveland, who first appointed Mr. Peck to the office he has held for nine years, was President. In 1886 Mr. Cleveland removed a District Attorney in Alabama to make room for another man. The Senate requested copies of all documents re-lating to the matter, but the President refused to surrender them, on the ground that they were intended for his personal information and guidance and were not properly public property. He even said that if he chose to take these papers into his own custody he could do so with ire propriety, and if he "saw fit to destroy

precise parallel to the Peck case, but it is close they want a first-class chance of ruin, or prosenough to be interesting; and we fancy that it will not be comforting to the Cleveland advo cates who have been pouring the vials of their wrath on the Labor Commissioner's head.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Republican County Committee for the big mass meeting which will take place at the Cooper Union on Wednesday evening. It promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstrations in the history of the city. Ex-Senator Platt has accepted the responsible post of presiding officer. One of the principal speakers will be ex-Senator Miller and Senator Hiscock and Mr. Depew will occupy conspicuous places on the platform, if they do not speak. There have been many excellent meetings in New-York thus far, and the great one planned for Wednesday will give an impetus to the local campaign that will be felt on Election Day.

## AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY.

A compendium of the ballot laws under which the election in this State will be held is printed on the first page of THE TRIBUNE this morning. It has been carefully prepared and can be trusted for exact and complete information as to every matter with which the voter needs to be familiar. The facts thus presented ought to be supplied at once in this or some other convenient form to Republican committees and clubs throughout the State, and by them distributed freely to individuals. It is not a difficult thing to cast a legal ballot in New-York, but the law prescribes certain conditions with which it is necessary to be acquainted, and now is the time to learn what they are.

The wide circulation of such directions to voters as we give this morning is important, but we desire to impress upon local committees and campaign clubs the fact that this is not enough. It is their business, as pointed out in the letter to which we call attention, to organize a voters' training school in every school district and to waste no time about it. The Democrats sagaciously adopted this precaution last year and greatly profited thereby. There are only a few mafters in which Republicans need to imitate Democratic methods, but this is one of them. It is absolutely certain that the party will lose many votes in November which it might secure unless party workers of all grades. from the highest to the lowest, give far more thought and care to this subject than they ever have given hitherto. They ought to regard it as an indispensable condition of success at the polls, and act accordingly without delay. They may be sure that the Democratic organization will not be less alert than it was a year ago, and it is their duty to be still more vigilant and painstaking than their adversaries, if that is

Many voters are likely to imagine that the requirements of the law are onerous and perplexing. This is not the case. They are simple, few and definite, and need only to be illustrated to make their operation perfectly intelligible and familiar. It is this process of illustration which party leaders everywhere ought to begin forthwith. The Republican League clubs can make themselves exceedingly useful in this way. In fact, just at this time they cannot serve the party better in any other way. Such ballot schools can be made to answer perfeetly the special purpose for which they are organized, and in addition to that they can be made the means of increasing enthusiasm and stimulating zeal and activity all over the State.

## PROSPERITY OR CHANGE.

Throughout the land men know the joy of good times. The farms, the mills and the mines find great demand for their products, and the men who work them get their pay without trouble. When they are paid fairly and promptly, others are paid, and those who serve them or sell to them are also glad. Merchants find times good, for sales are large. Railroads, bankers, men of all the professions business is large and ments are ready.

This is the state of things when men are called to vote whether they will have a change. The Democratic party says all things are wrong. The tariff is unconstitutional, and, besides, it is robbery. Reciprocity is a fraud; the old State bank notes ought to be allowed to circulate as freely as they did forty years ago; by free coinage into money no better than silver the building of a new Years and the parlor, when several local Democrats silver; the building of a new Navy should be stopped, and foreign mails be no longer carried under the American flag. But above all, the present tariff, to which all kinds of industry have been adjusted, and under which they prosper to a degree never before known, must be broken down and destroyed. Here would be a change indeed. If the people desire it, they are told that votes for Cleveland, Stevenson and the Democratic ticket will give them their wish. The land is prosperous, and these votes will give us a change. Labor is fully employed, and at wages, on the whole, higher than were ever paid before, but Democratic votes will give us a change. Money is safe and every dollar as good as gold, but Democracy promises a change.

Do the people want a change? Do they even want that disturbance and uncertainty which the proposal of a change must produce? These are questions which they alone can settle by their votes, or by their neglect to vote. Of one thing they may be sure, the people who do not want a change will have to get themselves registered and get their votes cast and counted, or the change will come whether they want it or not. Men who are careless enough, or selfish enough, or ignorant enough, in this self-governing land, not to cast their votes against the policy they detest and fear must expect that it will come upon them as a righteous judgment.

Business men, employers and wage-earners as a rule, like good times, and do not want a change. Yet many say, "It makes little difference, for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison have both been in office and no crazy or revolutionary change occurred." Laziness cheats itself with that plea. Mr. Cleveland argued with great earnestness for a radical change of tariff, but it was prevented only because the Senate was Republican. How the Senate may stand next year depends upon the people. One or the other, if President, would be forced, in the main, to uphold the policy of those who elect him: President Harrison to uphold the policy under which great prosperity has been realized, and Mr. Cleveland to uphold those who demand a change. It is senseless courting of peril to throw a lighted match into a powder barrel, hoping that it will not explode, or to elect a Democratic President, hoping that he will stop the radical change for which the Democratic party has fought so long.

But the votes for that party, whether they mean a ruinous change in the end or not, at any rate mean the danger of change. To every business man, to every employer and every wage-earner, such votes offer the prospect of a radical change in the policy of the Government. That is, they offer uncertainty and doubt and danger, in place of prosperity and the highest carry on the war to save the country; now it prospect of increasing prosperity in the future. is able to float its bonds at 2 per cent per

them no one could complain." This is not a It is for the voters themselves to say whether perity continued for four years more.

> THE CONVINCING AND CONCLUSIVE EGG. They have been having some fun likewise in Georgia. In several States in the "Solid South" they have been developing more or less hilarity of late, and now Georgia enters. There's great fun in North Carolina, where Mr. Stevenson, whom "The New-York Sun" fondly calls 'Adlai," is arousing enthusiasm by his statistical remarks concerning the State debt of twentyfive years ago, to such an extent that he has already been presented with "the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit," and it would not be at all strange if they should present him with a whole graveyard before he gets through stumping the State. In Virginia our own "Tom" Grady is working up the entire population by depicting to them with fiery eloquence the manacles which large manufacturing establishments at the North, protected by the infamous McKinley Tariff, are at work day and night forging for the Southern people, to be put on with a snap as soon as Harrison is reelected, and the death knell of American liberty is sounded. In South Carolina the two factions of the Democratic party-once so beautifully solid-into which it is now unhappily divided, are going round "dividing time," as they call it, in denouncing each other as various kinds of liars and thieves, and answering each other's arguments with double-barrelled guns and such sort of logic. In Alabama, differences of opinion have arisen as to whether it is really a proper caper for a minority faction of the Democratic party to play the same games on the majority that the whole party has been

playing successfully these many years in dis-

tricts where it was itself a minority, and there's

'a good deal of feeling" on the subject.

And now Georgia enters. There are differences of opinion in Georgia. Not that there are any Republicans there to speak of. All that sort of nonsense was summarily disposed of several years ago. For a long time the State has been cheerfully unanimous. Minor personal differences there have been, of course, but none that went beyond the caucus, At the polls the practice has been to call first for votes for the Democratic ticket, and then to lay a double-barrelled gun on the box and ask with a rising inflection if there were any contrary minds. So Georgia has been reasonably free from acrimonious political controversies. So soon as it was found that the death rate corresponded pretty nearly with the Republican vote, political excitement ceased ; Georgia went Democratic every time, and in all her borders there was peace. But people got tired of peace and harmony. Even the Democratic party tires of it after a long period. It has sometimes got tired of the canker of a long peace right here in New-York, where it has nothing in the world to do except pull together and divide the "swag." So they began to fall out in Georgia. The Democratic party broke in two. The cleavage did not go over to the Republicans, by any means. The regular organization carried too many double-barrelled guns to permit any such defection as that. The seceders organized a third party. They called it the Farmers' Alliance. They made a considerable stir, and two years ago sent "Tom" Watson to Congress. And "Tom" made trouble after he got there. Said publicly that Democratic members got drunk. Got himself investigated. And went home mad.

And now he and his associates have been mak ing things lively in Georgia. They are running a Third party candidate for President, to wit, Weaver. Weaver thinks the Government ought to take possession of the railroads and telegraphs, make 70 cents worth of silver worth a dollar, print money enough to make the people comfortable and lend it at 2 per cent on corn in the ear and other agricultural products and make itself generally useful. They had Weaver down in Macon the other day to tell them about it. With him were two or three women orators who are quite worked up about the condition of the country, and have taken the stump to save in front of the Hotel Lanfer. It is said there were 4,000 people present. Weaver addressed them from the balcony. All at once, before he had fairly entered on his argument, an egg struck one of the ladies in the company and then, according to "The New-York Sun's" dispatch, "eggs began to rain into the balcony." Continuing the account, the appeared and asked the audience to give Mrs. Lease a hearing. The crowd could not be controlled, and the Democrats took advantage of the occasion, and several speeches were made." It remains to be seen whether this will make an end of the Third party in Georgia, and restore harmony and unanimity to the Democracy of that tried and true Demo cratic State. For the time, at least, it seems certain that the egg as an argument was a success. Weaver was unable to meet it, and the "local Democrats" took possession of the meeting. On the whole, it may be said that this occurrence betokens progress in Georgia. The substitution of the egg for the shotgun indicates that the Georgia Democrats are slowly

adopting milder methods in politics. General Weaver has cancelled all his engagements in Georgia since he discovered that the local Democrats" had hit upon the convincing and conclusive egg as the most effective answer to his arguments. The evolution of political discussion in Georgia began with the use of the convenient, but rather hard-seated, rail as the final argument; it developed thence to the adhesive tar and fluttering feather. It reached its diametric after the War in the unanswerable shotgun. It has swung back now to the fragile and loud-smelling egg. General Weaver has evidently made a calculation of the poultry yard product of the State, and decided not to meet it.

## THEN AND NOW.

The old soldiers at Washington, who contrasted the condition of Pennsylvania-ave. as they marched down it on Tuesday with its appearance twenty-seven years ago, found other contrasts in the condition of the country and the Government which were equally noticeable and pleasing. The smooth, well-paved avenue of to-day is no greater an improvement upon the dusty, ill-paved thoroughfare of centyseven years ago than is the prosperous Treasury and country an improvement upon the condi tion which confronted the returned heroes, who were called upon to take up the duties of citizenship and taxpayers after the sacrifices they had made upon the battle-field. When they marched up Pennsylvania-ave, in 1865 they found a Treasury with a debt amounting to \$2,844,000,000; now there is an interestbearing debt of less than \$600,000,000. Then the official figures showed cash in Treasury \$88,000,000; now in round numbers, \$700,-000,000. Then the interest charge was \$150,000,000 per annum; now it is in round numbers \$20,000,000 per annum. Then the Treasury was compelled to pay more than 7 per cent interest on the money borrowed to

other Government in the world is able to command. The public debt then amounted to \$78 per capita : now it is only \$12 per capita. Then the annual interest charge was \$4 29 per capita; now it is 33 cents per capita.

In 1865 the country had a foreign commerce amounting to \$400,000,000, in which the balance of trade was \$75,000,000 on the wrong side; now there is a commerce amounting to nearly \$2,000,000,000 and a balance of over \$200,000,000 on the right side. Our exports in the year when these brave men came marching home by way of Washington were only \$162,000,000, and our imports \$238,000,000 : to-day our exports for the year just ended are \$1,030,000,000, and our imports are \$827, 000,000. Instead of a pension list of 85,000 soldiers or soldiers' widows and orphans drawing \$8,500,000 a year, they find now a pensionroll of 900,000 soldiers or soldiers' widows and orphans, receiving an annual pension payment of \$140,000,000, and know that they have received in the twenty-seven years since the close of the war \$1,500,000,000 in pensions. The Pension Office disposes to-day of claims at the rate of 300,000 per year, against less than half that number under the preceding Democratic Administration. There is an Administration in power upholding the hands and speaking in affectionate terms of the old soldiers of the country, instead of one of four years ago, which at every opportunity discredited their appeals and wielded ruthlessly the veto power against them.

One thought which must come to the minds of these soldiers as they contrast the conditions of to-day with those of their former visit to Washington, twenty-seven years ago, implies recognition of the fact that American prosperity has come from the legislation of the Republican party. Under its system of Protection. which is in sharp contrast with the low tariff of Buchanan's time, this wonderful growth of commerce and industry, this generous treatment of the soldiers who saved the Nation, this rapid reduction of the public debt, have made the country the marvel of the civilized world, and led the great minds of all nations to admire and commend the principles which have brought about these results.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS

With the cholera out of the way, and foreign exchange so low that exports of gold are no longer profitable, the business outlook has materially improved. It is true that the recent advance in prices of wheat and cotton tends to check exports, and the probable scarcity of commercial bills on that account quickly affected the rate of exchange, which rose half a cent toward the end of the week, but the main fact is that the outgo of gold has ceased. Some persistent panic-breeders are still confident that there must be financial trouble ahead, but their predictions seem hardly more trustworthy than that of Mr. Giffen, who was certain that this country would have a financial collapse and crash in February. The crop outlook has decidedly improved during the ast week, and the actual distribution of goods is larger, according to accounts from almost every interior city, so that there is very little to rant gloomy prophecies at present.

Wheat advanced over a cent during the week and cotten seven-sixteenths, but in both cases the reaction is from prices so remarkably low that some upward mevement should have been expected. Wheat was at nearly the lowest price ever touched in this market, and while foreign estimates of supply and demand still differ widely! Dornbusch making the world's surplus 84,000,000; and Beerbohm only 18,000,000 bushels, it is evident enough that in any case the world will want all the wheat this country to sell at 80 cents, or less. Experts are at present; from both coasts in September, thus far, only 10,662,000 bushels, against 16,400,000 last year, flour included, and the visible stock is rapidly increasing, as receipts from Western farms are large, but the market is probably right in the impression that Europe is going to pay, during most of the coming year, more than cents for wheat in New-York? although the pressure of the old surplus and the new crop may

for some time keep prices unusually low. The situation as to cotton is somewhat similar, shough receipts from plantations thus far since September 1 have been little more than half those of last year for the same time. The crop is very light, and small receipts create the impression that the decrease in yield is to be quite large. This impression is worth some millions to the speculators and traders, who hold about 687,000 bales in this country, mainly of old cotton, which they would like to sell at better prices, and the operators on the other side, who hold more than 1,700,000 bales, also mainly of old cotton, are not at all loath to help an advance in prices. As the extremely low price thus far has retarded the movement from plantations, the advance may have a tendency to accelerate it, but middling uplands at 7 5-8 cents at New-York does not appear very attractive to the buyers. All their organizations last year were powerless to keep back cotton when prices were higher, but organized effort and advice have some effect when the price is extremely

Corn dropped 1 5-8 cents last week, and oats half a cent, the favorable weather having greatly improved the prospect for corn. If, as some eatimate, one such week adds 80,000,000 bushels to the crop, the country may well rejoice in its lib eral supply of sunshine. Hog products were a shade stronger, but hogs were lower, and in general the course of prices, which tended downward until the latter part of the week, shows some signs of reaction. Yet the range of prices is still 1 to 2 per cent lower than a year ago, and during most of the month has been from 3 to 4 per cent lower, a sudden fall having occurred about this time last year. This fact is to be remembered in connection with the reported volume of exchanges outside New-York, which for the month thus far exceeds that of the same weeks last year by 2 per cent. Considering the difference in prices of products, this implies a volume of business 5 to 6 per cent greater in quantities. The railroad earnings for two weeks of September exneed last year's by 2.7 per cent, but the rates are not as well maintained as they were a year ago. Evidently the railroads are moving less grain and other low priced freight, and must therefore be moving much more manufactured products and merchandise which pay higher rates.

The productive industries are undoubtedly putting out a larger quantity of goods than at any other time in their history. Some kinds of cotton goods have been advanced a little, but the most noteworthy feature in this and the wooller and shoe manufacture is the urgency of demand for speedy deliveries which presses many of the works to their utmost capacity. It is evident that distribution to consumers has been more rapid and on a larger scale this year than ever before. Sales of wool continue very large-at the three chief markets since the middle of May 128,400,000 pounds, against 93,800,000 last year-and though the mills are now better stocked than usual, the sales at Boston last week were 5,000,000 pounds, against 3,000,000 last year. In the iron manufacture there is noticed somewhat more firmness as to pig, and some Alabama furnaces have ad vanced their selling price 25 cents, but no actual improvement in prices of Virginia or Northern iron appears, though the tone is stronger. On the other hand, there is more irregularity and rather less firmness in manufactured products of iron and steel, since the great works so long kept idle by strikes have resumed production.

Alarmists dwell much on the decrease in exports, which, for three weeks at New-York, has been \$6,420,900, or 35 per cent, and the increase in imports, which, for the three weeks, has been \$2,991,000, or 7 per cent. The increase in imports is quite largely in materials of industry. A year ago the exports were so extraordinary

annum at par-a lower interest rate than any | that if this month should show a decline of \$10,000,000, the movement would still exceed that of any September except the last. But the imports a year ago were \$14,000,000 less than those of the same month in 1890. The movement of money to the West is no longer large, and banking advices are that it probably will not be for the rest of the season. The Treasury during the last week has taken in \$1,700,000 gold and \$500,000 more silver, but \$2,100,000 more notes of various kinds, so that the circulation has not been diminished. In all respects the situation seems better than a week ago, though no extraordinary activity is usually expected in the month preceding a Presidential

> As the closing weeks of the canvass are to be devoted mainly to political oratory, it is well for all speakers to consider what is the chief function of the stumper. Unquestionably it is the faculty of winning votes, and it is not nearly so common as the art of pleasing those whose votes are already secure. The most useful Republican speeches are those which are made in Democratic strongholds, where interruptions are frequent, and a large portion of the audience is either neutral or hostile. At such meetings votes can be won if the art of making converts has been mastered. Campaign committees ought not to waste upon small audiences or out-of-the-way places stumpers who have this power of impartially presenting the Democratic argument and then refuting it in a convincing way. Senator Frye and ex-Congressman Horr are stumpers of this class, and they make votes wherever they

> "The New-York Times" on June 23, the day after Mr. Cleveland's nomination, was particularly pleased to declare that "Hill is, in fact, no more or better than a spiteful ass." days of foolish and tedious dissimulation in the Democratic camp it is rather refreshing to recall frank and honest, though brutal, expression of Dentocratic opinion.

> On Saturday evening the Hon. William E. Mason closed his engagement with the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club of the City of New-York. For three weeks he has spoken every night to an audience varying from 500 to 2,000, in various parts of the city. listeners have been almost altogether the wageearners. Many have come forward after the meetings and declared that, although life-long Democrats, they shall vote this year for Harrison and Reid and Protection, for the sake of their own wages. It is seldom that we have had in the political work of the city such an effective speaker as Mr. Mason. If the Democratic majority is largely reduced in this city this fall, as all signs at present indicate that it will be, the result will be due, in part, to the good work of the Republican Club during the early stages of the campaign in placing Mr. Mason and other expert tariff speakers in the field before prejudice and pride of opinion had taken possession

> Six weeks from to-morrow Benjamin Harrison will be re-elected President of the United States.

The highest latitude reached by Lieutenant Peary, as stated by him in Philadelphia, was 82 degrees 34 minutes, and it is barely a degree below that made by Lockwood and Brainard! with incomparably greater difficulty. The broad gulf which be discovered on the east side of Greenland and named Independence Bay, apparently gives a sharp northwesterly trend to the coast, which carries it to the farthest point reached by the previous American expedition. General Greely's explorers, in reality closely appreached the northernmost point of Greenland without being aware of it. Lieutenant Peary has supplemented their work! and planted the American flag anew in the extreme North, as a challenge to maritime Europe to rescue the laurels of Austrian and English explorers.

Every man who once held that secession is constitutional now holds that Protection is unconstitutional. What a genius a typical Democrat has for making colossal mistakes!

Governor McKinley hit the nail on the head and drove it home when, in his Philadelphia speech, he declared that " the money of this country should be as National as its flag. It should be as sound as the Government itself, and that is the character of the money we have to-day, and which we mean to maintain." The declaration of the Chicago platform has been an eye-opener to the country at large, and the prospect of a restoration of wild-cat State banking is appalling to every reasonable mind. The country now enjoys a National bank system that gives entire satisfaction, and woe confronts the party that tampers with us or impairs it in any least degree. The danger against which Governor McKinley warned his hearers is a real danger.

"An honorable course," said "The New-York Times" on the morning of Mr. Cleveland's nomination, "is unthinkable for Murphy and Sheehan. It may be surmised that some readers of "The New-York Times" are wondering whether any course is unthinkable for a journal which, having made such a declaration concerning Messrs. Murphy and Sheehan, is now cheerfully and gratefully fellowing the banner which they are carrying.

## PERSONAL

A few weeks ago the authorities of Liverpool voted not to offer to Mr. Gardstone the freedom of the city. But they felt ashamed of themselves a little later, and members of both political parties united in favor of such a measure. The ceremony is expected to oc-

Captain Weissert, or General Weissert as he will now be called by reason o' his election as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, is said to have been a great stickler for discipline while he was Department Commander in Wisconsin. He preferred the post half to the banquet board, and believed that on meeting night the post room was the place for Grand Arm)

minister to a Baptist congregation, by Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, himself a Presbyterian, has given rise to a good deal of comment on bot', sides of the Atlantic.
"The Watchman," of Boston, a well-known Baptist organ, said last week: His acceptability as a preacher to the majority of the late Mr. Spurgeon's ongregation has been pleasantly demonstrated. matter of denominational affiliations is probably held in abeyance. We do not suppose, however, that the in abevance. We do not suppose, however, that the Tabernacie Church will permanently have a Presbyterian pastor, or that Dr. Pierson would continue his membership in the Prestyterian Church if he should accept a call to a permanent pastorate as the successor of Charles II. Spurgeon. "The Baptist," of London, which has published many letters opposing a call to Dr. Pierson, in the last number declines to continue the discussion, and the indications, so far as we can learn from public and private advices, are that those who have not been in favor of Dr. Pierson's permanent pastorate have graciously acquiesced in the tentative arrangement." Miss Jessie Harlan Lincoln, the daughter of Robert

T. Llocoln, American Minister to England, has entered the Iowa Wesleyan University in Mt. Pleasant, lowa, and will take the classical course.

It is said that when the Shah of Persia visited ford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland. 80 impressed was the Oriental visitor with tise magnificence of his host's surroundings that he afterward privately advised the Prince of Wales to have the Duke quietly strangled and confiscate the estates. Stafford House has been thus described: "It is built on a portion of ground diverted from the Royal Park of St. James, and was purchased by the father of its present owner in 1841 for \$360,000, and since that time over a million and a quarter dollars have been spent on improvements. It was erected have been spent on improvements. It was erected for the late Duke of York, but the Prince died very much in debt when the mansion was only half finished, and his executors were only too pleased to sell the skeleton palace to the chief of the house of Leveson-Gower. The internal appointments are on a style worthy of a fairy castle or an abode of Bagdad's mighty Caliph in the "Arabian Nights." One marvelous feature of the house is the grand staircase, which fills the entire centre of the mass of building and in loftiness occupies the total height. From base to celling every portion is resplendent with gliding and carving, and a gallery, which runs round three sides, is supported by magnificent marbio pillars, and in compartments, covering the entire

walls, are copies by Lorenzi of several of Paul Veron ese's colossal pictures. This corridor leads into a series of sampluous apartments, one of which, the ball-room, is unequalled for gorgousness of decoration by any of the palaces or museums of England."

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

She-Do look at that man on that bleyele! Why does he stoop in such a ridiculous fashion?
He-Oh, that's all right. He's on pleasure bent.
-(Boston Transcript.

A cyclone blew every leaf off a cherry tree near lindson, Mich., about five weeks ago. Now, according to a veracious chronicler of that town, "the

ranches are again clothed in living green and decor-Grandeur of the Middle Name.—Happy the young woman nowadays who has a middle name with a sonorous sound. Susan C. Nipper looks common-place, but Susan Cholmondeley Napper is too fine for anything.—(Boston Transcript.

The death of the Duke of Sutherland leaves a vacan Garter, and the struggle for it has already begun. The late Duke had no less than seven titles of nobility,

being six times a peer of the realm and a baronet

being six times a peer of the realm and a baronet. During a sunday-school service the minister was explaining the need of joining a church in order to obtain all the blesdings of a riligious life. "Supposing," he said, "that my house was filled with water pipes and faucets, and yet I had no water in the house. What should you say was the matter?" He expected the children to see that a connection with the water main would be necessary before the water wou d flow into the house, but only one little boy held his hand up, "Well," said the minister, "what is the reason there is no water in my house?" "I guess it's 'cause you don't pay up," replied the child.—(Chicage Evening Joarna). One thing is very noticeable in the pictures of

public men, generals and statesmen during the civil war, says "The Boston Transcript," and that is that they were their hair in a fishion that re ms to have passed away as completely as perukes. The present close-clipped way of wearing the hair is one of the r sults of the war. It came from civilian imitation "Here's an article on 'The Genesis of Cholera,'

said the herse editor.

"I'd rather read one on the exodus of the p'ague," replied the snake editor.—(Pittsburga Chronicae.

replied the snake editor.—(Pittsburga Chronicae.)

The growing popularity of the eternatory as a means of disposing of the dead is likely to cause an important change in the burial rites of the many secret orders which flourish in this country. This was strikingly illustrated recently at the obsequies of the hate George II. Recker, who was cremated, and who was a member of the Masonic order. The services were conducted by the worshipful master of the lodge, John W. Frazier. When Mr. Frazier reached that portion of the ritual which consigns the body of the deceased brother to the ground, he changed the wording, saying: "We consign the body of our brother to the flames." It is more than probable that at the next session of the Grand Lodge provision will be made for cremation, as well as ordinary burial services.—(Philadelphia Record.)

A California man has proved by experiment that there is fifty pounds of oil in every ton of orange peel. sorry He Spoke.—He—Did you know that a diamond sil exhibit phosphoresence when it is rubbe! in the

## FLOWER'S OPINION OF CLEVELAND.

I AM POSITIVE." SAID THE GOVERNOR. "THAT CLEVELAND CANNOT CARRY NEW-YORZ." Extract from Governor Flower's speech to the Mis-

sissippi delegation to the Chicago Convention:

My speech will be brief—only about a moment's
diration. I came here to say to you as the Democratic Governor of the great State of New-York that
the choice of that State for President is David B.

Hill. We know that he can carry that State. Democratis from other States are pressing Grover Cleveland upon your attention. All that I have to say
about that matter is this: That from my knowledge
of the temper of the Democrats of New-York State I
am positive that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry NewYork if he should be nominated for President by the
Democratic National Convention. That is the reason
I am opposing his selection and favoring that of Mr.
Hill. We ought to consider this question of availability. You ought to listen to Democrats like myself
who are acquainted with the hostility felt toward. ssippi delegation to the Chicago Convention: Hill. We ought to consider this question of availability. You ought to listen to Democrats like myself who are acquainted with the hostility felt toward Cleveland by the Democrats of New-York State. We are good Democrats, like yourself, anxious to get a man we can win with. If we less New-York, owing to the unpopularity there of Cleveland, what sort of a position shall we be in when the Electoral College meets? I would most emphatically urge you gentlemen, therefore, to nominate Mr. Hill, and to reject Mr. Cleveland.

## IN CONVENTION AND ON THE STUMP.

MR. COCKRAN'S GREATEST SPEECH AND HIS OTHER SPEECHES.

Demoratic voters are listening with interest these days to Mr. Bourke Cookran's eloquent appeals in behalf of Mr. Cleveland. We commend to their attention also Mr. Cockran's great speech to the Chicago Convention, declaring what he and his fellow-delegates from New-York knew and felt concerning Mr. Cleveland and the men who were about to succeed in nominating him a third time for President. Here, for example, are some of Mr. Cockran's most suggestive observations:

In the State of New-York for four years the forces that have invoked his (Cleveland's) name, the men who have assumed to speak of the Cleveland Democracy, are the men over whose prostrate bodies the Democratic party has been compelled to march to victory.

Now, gentlemen, when you are asked to make this nomination against our protest, it means the indorsement of the war that has been made against us and the Democratic party. It means that we should debase ourselves before them whom we have trampled in the dust in the name of a triumphant, aggressive and militant Democracy. It means that the men who have carried the banner to victories by majorities rearbing 48,000 are to be dishonored in a Democratic convention. They are to have the brand of disapproval placed upon their actions because, forsooth, they are in this convention objectionable to Republicans.

We are told that Mr. Cleveland carried the State In 1884). We are told that he was successful at the polls, but do not the gentlemen remember that the victory was due to Burchard rather than to this amazing popularity which appears to be so great before the eye in springtime, and so impalpable in the cold lights of November. Is not the deals of justice to Burchard enough to make his bones turn in their resting place? Is there a greater proof of ingratitude of republics than this forgethiness of the gentleman from Pennsylvania of the credit to the memory of the preserver and savior of the Democracy of the year 1884.

If we go back and tell them (the regular Democratis) now that the Mugwumps are after all the true exponents of Democratic faith, that the Democratic envention has accepted a nomination from their hands and rejected the advice of the Demoratic party, one or two results will follow, in my judgment. Either these people will doubt our sincerity and refuse to support the fields, or else they will concede our sincerity, but they will visit us with their contempt, and in both events the ficket will be menaced with disaster.

A VIOLATION OF GOOD FAITH. From The Albany Express.

Mr. Cleveland's friends are making desperate efforts to compel Mr. Peck to divulge the original sources of the information on which the report was based. If they shall succeed in that attempt, it will put an end for all time to the publication of similar documents, for, as in the case of the Federal census, the statistics were obtained on the promise that they would not be made public.

GETTING IT DOWN RATHER FINE. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An election law like that of Arkansas, which reduces the Republican vote 50 per cent, may be regarded as the surpassing triumph of Democratic statesmanship. COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. CLEVELAND !

From The Hartford Courant.

It is the deliberate judgment of "The New-York World," publicly expressed, that Mr. Hill's speech is "the ablest, the clearest, the most accurate and vote-winning statement and defense of the Democratic position upon the tariff that has yet been made, or is likely to be made, in this campaign." Isn't this all title unkind and disrespectful to the gentleman now at work in his study at Gray Gables upon a statement and defense of the position in question?

MR. MORTON TO THE VETERANS. From The Boston News.

The speech of welcome of Vice-President Mories was a model of its kind. It touched the heart and drew the veterans nearer together.

From The Washington Sur.

The dignity of the present campaign, cartoons excepted, is due to the character of the candidates and the elimination of personal and sectional issues. The gain is immeasurable and gratifying enough to compensate for all lack or apparent lack of interest and seenle attraction. The American people are thinking this year.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE. From The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

From The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

The prayers of the people, regardless of party, will ascend for the early recovery of this gentle woman, who has borne so well her part as the first lady of the land. A Christian from her earliest days; a wife and mother who filed all the stations assigned her by a gricious Providence, from the early struggles of her husband as a briefless attorney in Indianapolis; through the career of her helpmate as a soldier, a Senator land finally to the pinnacle of his well-earned fame as President of the United States—Caroline Scott Harrison has been a leader, and an honor, too, in every circle in which she moved.